

## GEORGE SMITH

The life history of George Smith reads in what like an exciting novel and forms a very interesting biography.

George Smith was born January 6, 1852, in Beddianham, Sussex, England, son of William and Elizabeth Smith. He had one sister, two brothers, and four half brothers and sisters. At the age of nine years he emigrated and worked to help maintain the family. He was then employed as a family of farmers in the West of Scotland and worked in the old country. He was a very industrious and energetic man and worked for this family nine years without missing a week's work. That experience shaped his entire life, as you will see when you read on.

While working at this time he met a young lady by the name of Hannah Louise Turner. She belonged to the Church and in due time he went to Church with her and heard a missionary preach. Their missionary happened to be George Hurton of Midway, Utah, who was then in England on a mission. On June 6, 1871, he was baptized into the Church. The ordinance was performed in a large bathhouse as the saints were severely persecuted when they held public baptismal services.

On August 3, 1871, he married this Hannah Turner, and on October 23, the same year, they left England for America. His only earthly possession was a small chest, but he carried on his back in the saddle some in a bundle of several robes.

George Smith's introduction to America was the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He joined the Church in St. Louis and his first home was in a small settlement near the town of Independence, Missouri. He was a very industrious and energetic man and worked to help maintain the family. He was a very industrious and energetic man and worked to help maintain the family.

They arrived in New York in the fall of 1871. He found work in a factory and lived in a small settlement near the town of Independence, Missouri. He was a very industrious and energetic man and worked to help maintain the family.

a loaf of bread, and they still had their only possession—the feather mattress. They stayed a few days with his wife's relatives. While there, Uncle Nymphus Murdock of Charleston sent word to Ogden that he would like to have an emigrant farmer to feed cattle. George Smith had just preparation to accept the position. So

in December, P. A. Murdock brought George and his wife to Charleston. They lived with Uncle Nymphus about a year when they bought a little home of their own.

It wasn't long before George Smith owned more than five acres of land in Charleston. He then purchased a tract of land in Danville, where the Lawrence Agricultural Home now stands. He then commenced a business of buying and selling farm produce. He bought produce and livestock from the farmers of the valley and peddled the same to the mining camps and in Salt Lake City. He made a trip once a week to Salt Lake City with butter from the Charleston Creamery and never missed a trip for five years, traveling through all kinds of winter and often making his own roads.

On one occasion, when it seemed impossible to raise a dollar from any source, he went to Springfield and bought 900 dozen eggs and a wagon box full of oats. He put a layer of oats alternately with layers of eggs in the wagon box and hauled them to Park City, a distance of thirty miles. He sold both the eggs and oats for a good price. A snowslide in Prater Canyon almost claimed his life at that time.

On another occasion he bought 200 boxes of the valley and with the help of several boys drove them to Salt Lake City and unloaded them. It took ten days to drive these boxes and Salt Lake City the only place where they could be sold. He was a very industrious and energetic man and worked to help maintain the family.

There was a great deal of such instances. He never missed an opportunity to make a dollar. He was a very industrious and energetic man and worked to help maintain the family. He was a very industrious and energetic man and worked to help maintain the family.

The last of the family passed away in the fall of 1894. Later George

Smith married Mary Ann Davis Moulton, wife of William Denton Moulton (deceased), who had four children to add to the Smith household: William Davis Moulton, Mervin Davis Moulton, Elizabeth, Harriet Moulton.

Then to this union were born four more children: Olive Elsie, Blanche Louise, Lucella and Earl H.

In 1895, this family moved to Park City, where he conducted a successful meat and grocery business. While there he served as mayor of Park City and chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Summit County. He served in several Church capacities including the High Council of Summit Stake.

In 1911 they moved back to Heber and opened a meat market just west of the Wave Publishing Company. Since returning to Heber he has served two terms in the City Council. He acted as building inspector of many of our modern structures, including the Wasatch High School. He served as a member of the bishopric in both Charleston and Heber First Wards. He served as chaplain in the state Senate. He was always a devout believer in prayer and was a man of strong character.

George Smith was a family man, and it was always a source of regret to him that his people in England felt as they did when he joined the Church. Thirty-five years after he came to this country he returned to England with Uncle Nymphus Murdock to visit his folks. At first they refused to acknowledge or identify him. They said he was not that small, thin-faced boy who left England in 1871, that he was an impostor who had come to deceive and lead them into Mormonism. He was only successful in proving his identity by singing a song to an elderly aunt, the song she taught him as a small boy.

Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of his life was his loyalty. He was loyal to his country, loyal to his Church, his friends and family. George Smith never grew old in mind. He died 91 years young, March 23, 1943.

GEORGE SMITH

The life history of George Smith reads on what like an account of a hard and long a very interesting biography.

John S. Smith was born January 16, 1882, in Bedfordham, Sussex, England, son of William and Mary Reed Smith. He had one sister, two brothers, a father and brothers, all miners. At the age of 10, he was in the mines and worked to help maintain the family. He was placed in an orphanage at the age of 12, and later in a workhouse and worked as a miner. He was the youngest of 10 children. He was a very strong character, more than a workman. At this time, mine workers were paid 10 shillings a week. That appeared to be a good life, but you will see that you need not.

While working at this time he met a young lady by the name of Hannah Louise Turner. She belonged to the Church and in due time he went to Church with her and heard a missionary preach. This missionary happened to be George Burton of Midway, Utah, who was then a England on a mission. On June 6, 1871, he was baptized into the Church. The ordinance was performed in a large herbula, as the saints were severely persecuted when they held public religious services.

On August 3, 1871, he married Miss Hannah Turner, and on Oct. 12, 1872, they were joined in matrimony in America. His only earthly possession was a horse, which he carried on his back, and a small bundle of clothing, and a distance of 1,000 miles.

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Then, in 1990, New Mexico introduced a dual-choice model, requiring that the state provide the child with the choice of either a public or a private school.

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It wasn't long before George Sima owned more than 100 acres of land in Charleston. He later homesteaded a tract of land in Daniel, where the Lawrence A. Johnson home now stands. He then commenced a business in buying and selling farm produce. He bought produce and livestock from the farmers of the valley and peddled the same to the mulling shacks and in Salt Lake City. He made a trip once a week to Salt Lake with butter from the Charleston Creamery and never missed a trip for five years traveling through all kinds of weather and often making his own roads.

On one occasion, when it seemed impossible to raise a dollar from any source, he went to Springfield and bought 100 dozen eggs and a wagon box full of oats. He put a layer of oats alternately with layers of eggs in the wagon box and hauled them to Park City in a horse-drawn sleigh in the middle of winter. He sold both the eggs and oats for a good price. A snowslide in Pinedale Canyon almost claimed his life at that time.

On another occasion he "sight" 250 hares in the valley and with the help of several men drove them to Salt Lake City and put them there. It took ten days to drive them from the mountains into Salt Lake City, the only place in the state where they are at the state, although it is quite commonly done in England and there would have been where they are.

The man's life was full of such incidents. He never missed an opportunity to make a dollar by his profession. He had a large family. To his name were born seven children. Among them, Elizabeth (Dorothy) Whitten, David Maharr, Mabel Ruby and Solomon.

The last child of this family passed away at the age of 84 in Lower Germany.

Smith married Mary Ann Davis Moulton, wife of William Denton Moulton (deceased), who had four children to add to the Smith household: William Davis Moulton, Moroni Davis Moulton, Elizabeth Harum Moulton.

Then to this union were born four more children: Olive Elsie, Blanche Louise, Luella and Earl H.

In 1895, this family moved to Park City, where he conducted a successful meat and grocery business. While there he served as mayor of Park City and chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Summit County. He served in several church capacities, including the High Council of Summit Stake.

In 1911 they moved back to Heber and opened a meat market just west of the Wave Publishing Company. Since returning to Heber he has served two terms in the City Council. He acted as building inspector of many of our modern structures, including the Wasatch High School. He served as a member of the bishopric in both Charleston and Heber First Wards. He served as chaplain in the state Senate. He was always a devout believer in prayer and was a man of strong character.

George Smith was a family man, and it was always a source of regret to him that his people in England felt as they did when he joined the Church. Thirty-five years after he came to this country he returned to England with Uncle Nymphus Murdock, to visit his folks. At first they refused to acknowledge or identify him. They said he was not that small, thin-faced boy who left England in 1871, that he was an impostor who had come to deceive and lead them into Mormonism. He was only successful in proving his identity by singing a song to an elderly aunt, the song she taught him as a small boy.

Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of his life was his loyalty. He was loyal to his country, loyal to his Church, his friends and family. George Smith never drew a second thought. He died 91 years young. March 23, 1943.

Agnes Elizabeth, Phoebe Jannett, Mary Mav and George Richard.

### GEORGE SMITH

The life history of George Smith reads somewhat like an exciting novel and forms a very interesting biography.

George Smith was born January 8, 1852, in Beddingham, Sussex, England, son of William and Eliza Reed Smith. He had one sister, two brothers and four half-brothers and sisters. At the age of nine years he quit school and worked to help maintain the family. He was placed out with a family of farmers to learn that occupation and worked his apprenticeship, which was the custom in the old country. He has a certificate of honor, showing that he worked for this farmer nine years without missing a week's work. That apprenticeship shaped his entire life, as you will see when you read on.

While working at this farm he met a young lady by the name of Hannah Louise Turner. She belonged to the Church and in due time he went to Church with her and heard a missionary preach. That missionary happened to be George Burton of Midway, Utah, who was then in England on a mission. On June 6, 1871, he was baptized into the Church. The ordinance was performed in a large bathtub, as the saints were severely persecuted when they held public baptismal services.

On August 3, 1871, he married this Hannah Turner, and on October 22, the same year, they left England for America. His only earthly possession was a large feather bed he carried on his back to the railroad station, a distance of several miles.

George Smith's mother died a year before he joined the Church. She belonged to the Church of England. His father and his father's brothers were very bitter against Mormonism. An uncle told him he would sooner see him die than to come to Utah with the Mormons. All these arguments and threats did not change his course in life, but sealed and clinched his testimony of the divinity of the gospel he had espoused.

They arrived in New York that fall, came direct by train, reaching Ogden in November. He had exactly five cents in his pocket when he arrived there, which he spent for

a loaf of bread, and they still had their only possession—the feather mattress.

They stayed a few days with his wife's relatives. While there, Uncle Nymphus Murdock of Charleston sent word to Ogden that he would like to hire an emigrant farmer to feed cattle. George Smith had that preparation to accept the position. So in December, P. A. Murdock brought George and his wife to Charleston. They lived with Uncle Nymphus about a year, when they bought a little home of their own.

It wasn't long before George Smith owned more than 100 acres of land in Charleston. He later homesteaded a tract of land in Daniel, where the Lawrence Anderson home now stands. He then commenced a business of buying and selling farm produce. He bought produce and livestock from the farmers of the valley and peddled the same to the mining camps and in Salt Lake City. He made a trip once a week to Salt Lake with butter from the Charleston Creamery and never missed a trip for five years, traveling through all kinds of weather and often making his own roads.

On one occasion, when it seemed impossible to raise a dollar from any source, he went to Springville and bought 900 dozen eggs and a wagon box full of oats. He put a layer of oats alternately with layers of eggs in the wagon box and hauled them to Park City on a bobsleigh in the middle of winter. He sold both the eggs and oats for a good price. A snowslide in Provo Canyon almost claimed his life at that time.

On another occasion he bought 200 hogs in this valley and, with the help of several boys, drove them to Salt Lake City and marketed them. It took ten days to drive those hogs into Salt Lake City—the only known instance of railing hogs in the state, although it was quite commonly done in England, and that could have been where he got his idea.

This man's life was full of such instances. He never missed an opportunity to make a dollar to thus provide for his large families. To this union were born seven children: Angus Marie (Lue), Eliza (Dot), George William, David Mahonri, Mabel, Ruby and Sylvan Lewis.

The good mother of this family passed away at the birth of Sylvan. Later George

Smith married Mary Ann Davis Moulton, wife of William Denton Moulton (deceased), who had four children to add to the Smith household: William Davis Moulton, Moroni Davis Moulton, Elizabeth, Hyrum Moulton.

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The building project proceeded forward, and on December 26, 1915 the building was paid for and ready to be dedicated. Apostle George F. Richards was present to offer the dedicatory prayer. William Lindsay recorded in his diary that 294 persons were present at the "very impressive and interesting services."

A little over a year after the chapel dedication Bishop Duke was released and George Frank Ryan was sustained as the new bishop. Counselors who had served during the years with Bishop Duke included Edward D. Clyde, Joseph Musser, George Smith, Robert Price, E. J. Duke, John Wootton, and James L. Lindsay. Lawrence B. Duke was ward clerk.

When Bishop Ryan was sustained on January 28, 1917, he chose John H. Miller and Adolphia R. Duke as counselors. Lawrence B. Duke continued as ward clerk until 1921 when he became a counselor in the bishopric and George B. Stanley was named ward clerk.

In April of 1923 George Stanley was chosen as Bishop with Lawrence B. Duke and Thomas Crook as counselors and Adolphia R. Duke as ward clerk. This bishopric served together for seven years until August of 1930 when they were released and Joseph Olpin became bishop. His counselors were Thomas Perry and Arnold Johnson with Clarence Olson as ward clerk. During Bishop Olpin's tenure, 10 missionaries were called from the ward to labor in the missions of the Church.

On March 7, 1943, Heber M. Rasband was sustained as the bishop. His counselors were Arnold Johnson and Allen Curry with Walter Harrison as clerk. It was during Bishop Rasband's term that the decision was reached to remodel and expand the ward chapel. Pratt Duke, a former ward member who had moved to Salt Lake City, was called to supervise the expansion work, which began on April 15, 1952. Under the direction of the bishopric and Mr. Duke the project was finished early in 1953, and a beautiful, modern chapel was dedicated to the Lord on March 11, 1953 by Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of the Twelve.

In January of 1955 Harold H. Smith was called as the new bishop with Ervin Anderson and Maron Hiatt as counselors and Elmo Jacobson, ward clerk. They served together until January 17, 1957 when the ward was divided creating the Heber Sixth Ward.

Following the division the new boundaries of Heber First Ward were as follows: Starting from the north city limits on Third East and running south to Second South, then east to Mill Lane, then south to Call Lane, then east through the fields to the Ed Wade Lane, north to the Lake Creek Highway, along the highway back to Six East, along Sixth East to the north city limits and west again to the place of beginning.

The following Sunday, January 24, 1957, Ervin J. Anderson was sustained as bishop of the Heber First Ward with George Holmes first counselor, Grant Averett second counselor and Rex A. Whiting, ward

*George Smith  
started butchering in Park City  
160*



In this picture, looking north, is another portion of the early Heber business district. The small building at the extreme left is Brig Witt's dentist's office. The Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co. occupied the south portion of the Heber Mercantile Company Building. In the background of the picture, on the corner, is Heber's first bank building.

the present manager, Harold Smith. Both as A. Hatch and Company and the Heber City Exchange, this business is probably the city's longest in operation.

One of the most prosperous business sections in Heber during the years is the area known as "Hatch's Row." This section included buildings between Abram Hatch's residence and his store on Main Street. Some of the businesses along this row have been a harness and shoe shop operated by Danielson and Dahlman, the A. L. Davis barber shop, a saddle and harness shop owned by Nephi Forman, the Wave printing and publishing offices, J. W. Buckley's men's store, the Smith Meat and Grocery operated by George Smith & Sons, Earl and Sylvan Smith, and others. Today, the "Hatch Row" includes the Aloma Motel



The Heber Exchange Company building and general merchandise store as it is today.



streets as a safety precaution. E. J. Duke and E. Parley Cliff were appointed to meet with club members to discuss the matter. It was some two years and several accidents later, however, before the poles were finally moved.

One of Heber City's leading physicians, Dr. H. Ray Hatch, became the community's mayor in the election of 1915. Chosen to serve with Dr. Hatch on the city council were G. Frank Ryan, four-year councilman; E. J. Duke, Isaac Jacobs, George M. Jorgensen and Parley A. Murdock. Later, Mr. Jorgensen moved from the city and John A. Anderson was appointed in May of 1916 to fill the vacancy. J. E. McMullin was elected recorder and Alfred Sharp was treasurer.

John A. Fortie became mayor in 1918 after winning the election the previous fall. George Smith, Joseph A. Murdock, J. Fred Giles and Abe Turner comprised the city council, while Sylvan Rasband was treasurer and J. E. McMullin the recorder.

Taking office as mayor in 1920 was E. J. Duke. John H. Miller was four-year councilman with Moroni Moulton, George Smith, J. W. Mahoney and Andrew Murdock two-year councilmen. Douglas Giles was recorder and Emer Murdock, treasurer.

E. J. Duke again served as mayor during 1922 and 1923 with J. W. Giles, Heber G. Crook, L. D. Greenwood and J. Claud Hicken as members of the council. J. E. McMullin was recorder and Elmer Strong, treasurer.

In the election of 1923 J. E. McMullin won the mayoralty race, fulfilling a long time dream. While still a young man he had developed a desire to some day lead the affairs of the city.

"When in my early teens," he wrote, "and attending Central School, I had a deep desire to become Mayor of Heber City someday. I was so impressed with the idea I even chose my councilmen."

When he actually became mayor in 1924, two of his councilmen were among those he had previously considered. They were Jesse R. Nelson and J. W. Giles. Other councilmen were John H. Miller, Albert Dickson and T. Henry Moulton. J. Sylvan Rasband was recorder and Elmer Strong, treasurer.

During his first term, Mayor McMullin spearheaded the drive to organize the Heber Volunteer Fire Department. The area's first motorized fire engine was purchased in 1924 and "initiated" at a fire on Sept. 17, 1925, when hay, grain and straw belonging to Thomas, Erwin and Don Rasband began to burn in a field on the Charleston Road. The fire started from a spark from a threshing machine.

On Sept. 21, 1925 the city council passed an ordinance creating the official fire department and providing for fire inspection. The council also hired John Barnes at \$15 a quarter to sound the fire siren each morning at 7 a.m. as a time regulator.

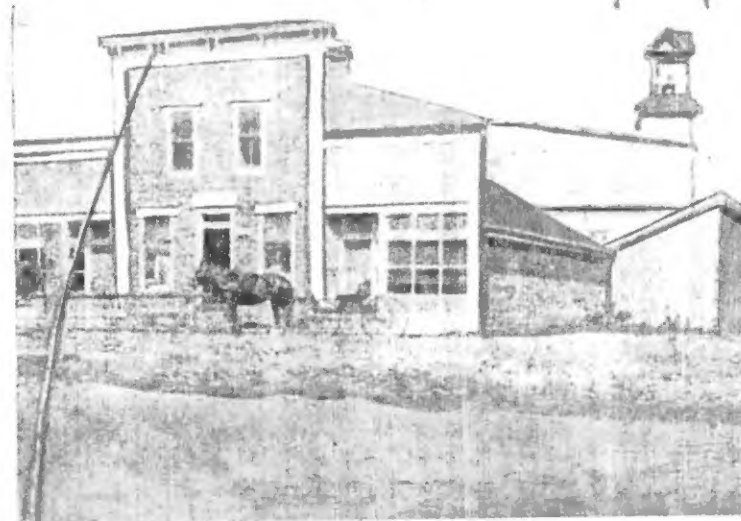
The first members of the fire department included Frank W. Hardy,

William and John Winterton. The second irrigation company was the Spring Creek Canal Co., which was actually built to bring water to Heber, but was also extended on to Charleston. This system was enlarged in 1895 and became a major water distribution system to Charleston. The third irrigation company organized was the Charleston Lower Canal system which was begun in the year 1887 by Joseph R. Murdock and completed for use in June, 1888. These three systems still supply irrigation waters to Charleston today.

Early in Charleston's history a store was built by Nymphas C. Murdock. The first meat market was opened in 1880 by George Smith. He also bought and sold produce, hay, grain, butter and eggs. For many years Mr. Smith drove a wagon to Park City and often to Salt Lake City to peddle his merchandise.

George T. Baker, who had come to Charleston from American Fork in Utah County opened the first blacksmith shop in 1884 and successfully operated it for many years.

The first cooperative store in Wasatch County was built in Charleston by Joseph R. Murdock, and grew to have the largest volume of business of any store in the valley.



The Charleston Co-Operative Store, established by Joseph R. Murdock. This was the first co-op store in the valley and grew to have the largest business volume of any store in the county at that time.

In 1894 George Daybell built a small creamery on his farm and operated it there until business became too active to carry on in the buildings there. Mr. Daybell persuaded Joseph R. Murdock to buy shares in the business and the two men built a large structure and began operating the Charleston Co-Operative Creamery. The business grew rapidly until

## BISHOPS OF THE CHARLESTON WARD



Nymphas C. Murdock



William Daybell



John M. Ritchie



Wayne Whiting



H. Fred Price



Eldon D. Wright

By 1877 the leaders of the Wasatch Stake had determined that Charleston and other communities should be organized into wards, and so a special conference was called in Heber City at which Apostles John Taylor and Franklin D. Richards from Salt Lake presided. President Abram Hatch of Wasatch Stake, with his counselors Thomas H. Giles and Henry S. Alexander, assisted in organizing six wards in the stake. Nymphas C. Murdock was called to be the first bishop of the Charleston Ward. Chosen as his counselors were Enoch Richins and Edward Buys. He served for 24 years, during which time he was loved and respected by all ward members. Many were benefitted by his willingness to loan money, particularly to help bring members of the Church from foreign lands to settle in Zion. He often told his people at the pulpit "All I have belongs to the Lord. I am willing at any time to give my all." He discouraged extravagance, and continually preached "Not what we want, but what is needful."

Bishop Murdock served until 1901. Those who were his counselors included Enoch Richins, Edward Buys, George Smith, Joseph R. Murdock and John M. Ritchie. Clerks were Joseph Royal Murdock, John M. Ritchie and John Fowers.

William Daybell was called as second bishop of the ward on Feb. 17, 1901, and chose as his counselors John M. Ritchie and George Price.

Alice Crook Hoover, 1943-1945; Alice Wagstaff Thacker, 1945-1946; Donna Carlson, 1946-1947; Mary M. Casper, 1947-1948; Norma Burbridge, 1948-1949; Grace Winterton Simmons, 1949-1950; Maud Mable Winterton, 1950-.

**YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION:** Joseph R. Murdock, first superintendent, sustained Nov. 12, 1877 and served until Dec. 23, 1880; George Smith, 1880-1882; William Daybell, 1882-1883; Joseph R. Murdock, 1883-1884; Emmanuel Richman, 1883-1885; George T. Baker, 1885-1886; William Webster, 1886-1887; Joseph R. Murdock, 1887-1890; William Heber Widdison, 1890-1892; John M. Ritchie, 1892-1896; Heber Johnathan Wagstaff, 1896-1897; George Price, 1897-1901; George W. Daybell, 1901; Joseph Jacob, 1901-1902; George W. Daybell, 1902-1905; George Price, 1905-1910; Moroni Winterton, 1910-1913; David Thacker, 1913-1917; Bernell Edwards, 1917-1918; Wayne C. Whiting, 1919-1926; Heber R. Winterton, 1926-1929; Clyde Ritchie, 1929-1933; Curtis Lefler, 1933-1935; LeRoy Casper, 1935-1937; Vern W. Price, 1937-1941; Lawrence Edwards, 1941-1946; Douglas Edwards, 1946-1951; Floyd Edwards, 1951-1957; Calvin D. Edwards, 1957-1959; Dean Palmer, 1959-.

**YOUNG WOMEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION:** Esther M. Davis, first president, sustained about 1877 and served until Nov. 23, 1884; Margaret Wright was the next president, succeeded by Mary Hannah Price and then by Mrs. Charlotte Hanks. Sarah Ann Ritchie, 1892-1893; Emma Brown, 1893-1895; Esther Wagstaff, 1895-1897; Mary Hannah Price, 1897-1904; Mattie North, 1904-1910; Elsie Simmons, 1910-1911; Theresa Simmons, 1911-1913; Mona Daybell, 1913-1918; Lacy Ritchie, 1918-1922; Theresa Simmons, 1922-1926; Ruby Madsen, 1926-1927; Nellie Wright, 1927-1933; Eva K. Allen, 1933-1935; Lucy Winterton, 1935-1936; Donna Carlson, 1936-1937; Pearl Edwards, 1937-1939; Alta N. Johnson, 1939-1941; Fern Young, 1941-1943; Florence Carlile, 1943-1944; Ruth Todd, 1944-1948; ReNee Thacker, 1948-1949; Donna Carlson, 1949-1952; Erma Jean Besendorfer, 1952-1954; Zenda Edwards, 1954-1955; Waldie Besendorfer, 1955-1956; Mary Pratt, 1956-1957; Kathryn Webster, 1957-1959; and Cora Clayburn, 1959-.

**RELIEF SOCIETY**—Delight Decker, first president when the Relief Society was organized December 20, 1870. Other presidents, Maria Powell, 1873-1874; Emma Brown, 1874-1879; Melissa Murdock, 1879-1901; Margaret J. Murdock, 1901-1903; Mima Broadbent, 1903; Margaret S. Murdock, 1907; Lucy A. Jacob, 1907-1914; Lizzie Whiting, 1914-1926; Marian Carlile, 1926-1929; Theresa Simmons, 1929-1936; Nellie W. Wright, 1936-1938; Leah Casper, 1938-1944; Mima Thacker, 1944-1947; Lucy E. Winterton, 1947-1948; Leila Edwards, 1948-1950; Violet Whiting, 1950-1953; Ella Muhlestein, 1953-1957; Velda Carlson, 1957-.

In addition, countless hundreds of Charleston Ward members have served as counselors, secretaries and in many other capacities in these

and other organizations of the ward to help build up the Church as a benefit to its members.

Missionary service to the world in spreading the good news of the Gospel has been important to members of the Charleston Ward. Even though the ward is small, 72 missionaries have been called to the labor from the ward and have served in nearly every mission field in the world.

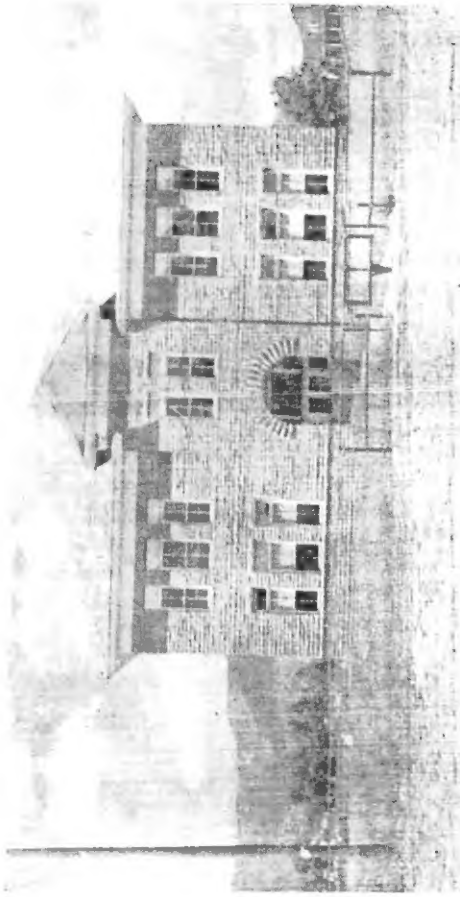
Education has been prized by Charleston residents, and the establishment of schools was given much attention by early settlers.

When the community was re-settled after the Black Hawk Indian disturbances in 1867, William Chatwin taught school in a log home. William Wright also taught school for several winters in George Brown's home, as well as the homes of William Bagley and the McAfee's.

School sessions were held only three months during the winter, and the tuition was \$1 a month or \$3 for the season, payable by the parents in eggs, butter, vegetables, hay or anything they could spare. Cash payments were rare.

John Brown, a poor man, but possessing a good education, taught school in Charleston beginning about 1872. By 1873 the community was ready to build a school house and the labor began. George Smith and Nymphas C. Murdock are reported to have gone to Salt Lake City to purchase doors and windows for the school. In the one-room frame structure, the desks were long boards hung on hinges, so they could be let down or raised up and allow the room to be used for socials or other purposes. The girls sat around the outside of the room. In the center was a long bench and table at which the boys sat.

Teachers in this school in addition to Mr. Brown included Richard Nuttall and J. R. Murdock. The first teachers from outside the valley came to Charleston in 1887. They were J. R. Terry from Draper in Salt Lake valley and a Miss Coats from Wisconsin.



The Charleston Elementary School constructed in 1902 and still in use.